

Ingenious Emergency Ship Loading Unit at Continental Grain Co.'s Sunset Elevator in Galveston, After Fire Destroyed Gallery. [See Article in This Number.]

Grain

JULY, 1946

A Lasting Elastic RAINCOAT

for your
Mill Buildings
and
Storage Tanks

?

ASK US

THE H. J. MELLEN COMPANY

53 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago 4, Illinois

Experts in Restoration, Water and
Weatherproofing of Grain Stor-
age Tanks and Mill Buildings.

DUM DUM CONTRACTORS

PLASTIC BUCKET IDEA "TAKES"

Since my remarks about the possibility of a plastic bucket were published in GRAIN, I have received quite a bit of correspondence. To date we have not heard of any manufacturer who is making them, but it is our understanding that several of them are working on the idea.



I am also glad to see that the readers of GRAIN have "taken" to the new Eriez magnetic separator, as I told their representative at an NFPA meeting how important this new non-electric development would turn out to be in the grain handling and grain processing plants. Personally I think it is the most practical magnetic separator I have ever seen.

Am anxiously awaiting the developments of the experimental work Emil Buelens of The Glidden Company is conducting for the benefit of the industry in making a new application of this metal-catching device where it is bound to do a lot of good. I am quite sure he will be surprised at the efficient results.—William F. Schaediger, retired, Corn Products Refining Co., North Bergen, N. J.

ANOTHER FUMIGATOR DIES

A second professional fumigator died in New York state recently, either from absorption through his skin of the fumigating gas being used, or from the effects of inhaling same. [Ed.: The number of professional fumigators dying from exposure of late has been truly alarming, and should serve as a warning to everyone using toxic fumigants to exert extreme care in the application thereof, not to mention adopting all known personal safeguards.]

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Safeguarding Against Explosions and Fires

"As A Basic Food And A Raw Material For Producing Other Foods," Wrote The United States Secretary Of Agriculture In Commending The Following Treatise, "The Great Supplies In Storage Constitute An Asset Of Inestimable Value. All Shippers, Handlers, And Storers Of Grain Should Take Every Possible Precaution To Protect This Important Resource Against The Danger Of Explosion And Fire. Carelessness," He Concludes, "Is Unforgivable."

IN all grain handling and processing plants there exists a high fire and explosion hazard due to the use of heavy and powerful machinery and the presence of dust liberated in the handling of large quantities of grain. On account of this inherent hazard, fires and dust explosions cause a loss of many millions of bushels of grain and grain products annually under normal peace-time operating conditions.

The average plant owner and his superintendent know what the dangers are, but in many properties there is evident disregard or lack of concern due to various causes, such as penurious methods, antiquated arrangements which make a house costly to operate and dangerous to health of employees, too much speed, too much pressure on the superintendent for a low handling cost per bushel, per ton, per sack, etc.

These inherent hazards are greatly reduced in well-managed plants. It is principally a question of *cleanliness*, the elimination of open heating devices, non-standard electrical equipment and other *sources of ignition*, the employment of sufficient *competent* help to run the plant properly and to maintain equipment in good order, and the provision of relatively simple, automatic devices such as suction systems, dust collectors and ventilators, etc.

Clean, well regulated plants are shown by experience to be much less subject to fire or explosion than poorly maintained and improperly regulated properties. Furthermore, even though fire or dust ignition occurs, the absence of large quantities of static grain dust will help prevent severe

dust explosions resulting from throwing such dust into suspension.

Importance of Good Housekeeping

THE following general rules should be observed in all plants, regardless of the supposed efficiency of the public or private fire protection available. They are particularly important, however, in the case of combustible properties where the smallest spark may result in a rapidly spreading fire.

The yard about the premises should be kept raked up and clear of refuse, dry grass, broken lumber and combustible trash. Grain door lumber should be *piled outside* at a safe distance from the plant. These precautions are necessary to avoid the hazard of sparks from locomotives, grass fires, etc.

Open spaces under buildings or under platforms should be boarded up or properly screened to prevent accumulation of rubbish and to keep

should be protected by substantial galvanized wire screens and all windows properly glazed. All basement windows should be screened.

Floor openings add materially to the possibility of a rapid spread of fire and should be carefully safeguarded and protected where such openings exist or are necessary.

The interior of the plant should be kept orderly; excessive storage of empty bags or of sacked screenings or stock inside the elevator is undesirable.

All old idle machinery, belts, rope, buckets, unused spouting, parts of apparatus or equipment should be removed from the building; temporary storage only of new repair parts and pieces may be permitted. (The presence of such material is a general excuse for accumulation of dirt and a cause of superficial attention to cleanliness.)

Safeguarding Sources of Ignition

AS to the installation of lights, a heating apparatus, boilers, engines, electric motors and mechanical equipment, when correctly planned and properly arranged there is usually not much to criticize, but the misuse or poor maintenance of such equipment quickly becomes dangerous.

The use or presence of open lights, of fires, of matches, smoking or any kindred danger should be prohibited

"We Particularly Recommend That Plants Be Inspected Frequently By Men Especially Skilled In Such Work," States The National Board Of Fire Underwriters In Presenting The Accompanying, And Add, "It Is Advisable, Also, That The Recommendations Of Inspectors Should Be More Complete And Comprehensive—And More Carefully Followed By Owners And Superintendents Than Heretofore."

out intruders. Car sheds must be kept clean.

All windows, ventilators or fan discharge openings on exposed, railroad or boat side of buildings or additions and within 50 feet of the ground

within the plant, or on the premises at any point where a fire originating from such danger may imperil the property. Only approved non-incandescent electric heaters should be used in scale offices and similar locations

and then only when so segregated as to be reasonably free from dust. When no detached office is available, a grain moisture tester of the type adopted by the U. S. Government, when properly installed, may be used in the superintendent's office in the receiving (grade) floor, but on no account above or below the receiving floor.

The use of portable lights (other than approved electric flashlights or electric lanterns) should be strictly controlled. Electric portable lamps should be permitted only when of approved type and when equipped with special heavy-duty flexible cord (such as Type S), dust-tight globes and substantial metal guards. All electrical wiring and equipment should conform so far as practicable to the provisions of the National Electrical Code. Dust-tight globes should be required throughout all operating sections of the house.

Separation of Maintenance Buildings to Reduce Exposures

ALL electric motors should be of the totally enclosed type approved for dusty locations (Class II, Group G) or should be enclosed in separate rooms built of incombustible materials, constructed so as to exclude dust, and properly vented to the open air. Motors of unenclosed type must be kept clean by periodic use of compressed air. All electrical equipment should be properly grounded.

Carpenter shops, metalworking shops and similar repair departments should be located in buildings detached from the main plant or operating sections.

Employees' rest rooms, wooden lockers and weighmasters' offices are fruitful sources of fire; all clothing should be kept in metal lockers; overalls, jackets and greasy clothing, not in use, should not be allowed to accumulate in lockers. Standard waste cans should be supplied and used throughout the house.

Inspection of Bearings and Moving Mechanical Parts to Avoid Dangerous Heating

IT should be required that men responsible for the operation of the machinery and equipment be on duty both upstairs and downstairs while the apparatus is in operation.

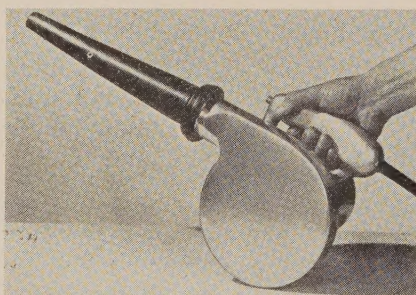
Especially in houses with rope or belt drives serving more than one piece of equipment, each time that the machinery is started up it should be the duty of some one competent man to examine all elevators, conveyors, and other machinery, in order to make sure that those connected are running. Whenever the plant is closed down

for the day, some competent man should be delegated to examine all

DUST-TIGHT BLOWER OUT

After years of experimenting, prodded by the trade itself—as well as by the underwriters, a new-type blower finally has been perfected and is now being made available by the Seedburo Equipment Company. Having a totally enclosed air-cooled motor within a double motor housing, the blower is capable of 54 c.f.m. of static pressure of 28 inches water lift with the suction closed. It is not adaptable for suction purposes.

In addition to being spark-proof and dust-tight, this heavy-duty lightweight equipment, powered by a 1/3rd h.p. motor, runs at 12,400 r.p.m., hence delivers a gratifying volume of air to dusty accumulations. Its cast aluminum case avoids further hazard of sparks which might touch off a disastrous dust explosion, and its novel flexible rubber nose prevents possible damage to the operator or to



the equipment being blown-out had any other material been used for this purpose.

Further protection is to be found in the dust-tight control switch, as well as the rubber jacketed cable containing a ground conductor. A comfortable plastic handle completes the device.

The Underwriters' Laboratories has put this equipment through the initial stages preliminary to according a Class 2 Group G approval seal, and further tests are expected to gain the "U.L." label of acceptance within another year. Inasmuch as the manufacture of small motors is so many months behind schedule it will probably be early winter before this new blower is available, but orders will be filled in the rotation in which they are received after delivery commences.

[Ed.: This publication will take some of the credit for pushing the development of this type blower, based upon studies and discussions throughout the years on dust explosion causes. If any reader has further suggestions to offer we most certainly should like to hear of them.]

bearings, clutches, etc., in order to make sure that they are safe and that no dangerous heating has occurred.

The greatest danger is from chokes in the elevators and screw conveyors. Fires start from friction of the pulleys against belts which are stuck, or from slipping of clutches, or from grinding of the conveyor blades against a choke in a tightly covered trough. Protection against this hazard is largely a question of watchfulness. The following precautions should be observed:

Prevent Belts from Contacting Woodwork

ALL grain entering elevator building should be obliged to pass through a properly constructed grating. Electro or permanent magnetic separators are also recommended. All grain or grain products carrying elevators should be fed on front, or up side, of leg. The elevator head should be equipped with automatic relief in discharge spout to prevent grain or grain products falling down back leg when bin is full or spout is choked from other cause. Screw conveyor box should have loose top at discharge end, in addition to an automatic (spring door) relief valve at side of conveyor box at discharge end.

All side rubbing of belts, rope drives and pulleys should be corrected by cutting away woodwork or by rearranging belts and ropes that rub. This hazard must be overcome or fire will result.

Special oilers, having no other duty, should be employed, and they should be required to keep all bearings and supports free from gum, greasy dirt or any accumulation other than the dry dust of the same day. When bearings are not accessible while running, they should be made so. The oiler should have a separate eating time, and be free to work during noon shut-down.

Importance of Lubrication

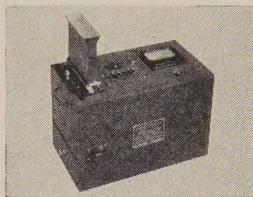
ALL lubricating inlets should be kept clean, so that the lubricants will reach the bearing surfaces without obstruction by dirt, and bearings should be provided with dust caps. "Hotboxes" seldom occur in clean, well-oiled bearings. If possible, old type sleeve or flat bearings should be replaced with modern anti-friction (ball or roller) type bearings.

In general, the best lubricant in grain elevators is a good grade of hard oil grease. A good grade of engine oil is permissible. Of course, oil must be used on self-oiling bearings.

Anything approaching the slopping-on of lubricants must be forbidden,

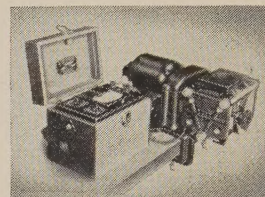
NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR TESTING EQUIPMENT

Don't wait until the grain harvest season is upon you. Check your grain testing equipment now . . . make sure it is complete and in working order. We suggest you check the items below and also our catalog and reference book for equipment you may need. Seedburo equipment is used by Federal Grain Supervision Offices, State Grain Inspection Departments, Board of Trade Sampling Departments, and leading elevators, mills and testing laboratories throughout the world. All of our testing equipment is precision built by experienced craftsmen. Government standards are strictly adhered to where specifications are available.



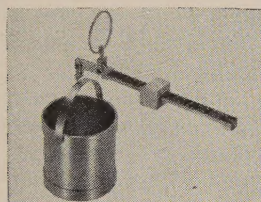
STEINLITE

A one minute Moisture Tester. EASY TO USE . . . like tuning a radio. Operates on the radio frequency impedance principle, and is checked against official oven methods. Sold on 10-day trial basis. No money down. Immediate shipment. Standard Grain Unit and Special Models. Fully guaranteed.



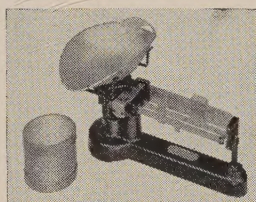
TAG METER

A rapid electrical method of determining moisture content of grain. Calibrated against the air oven which has been accepted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For corn it is calibrated against the water oven method. Requires no weighing of the sample. Used only on whole grains.



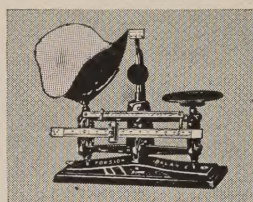
1 QUART TESTER

No. 26—One quart (Government Standard) weight per bushel tester. Relief etched beam. Beam divided to give rapid readings of weight per bushel, percentage of loss in cleaning and direct weight of sample. Dent-proof, heavy gauge bucket. Built to withstand rough usage with constant accuracy.



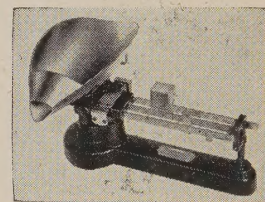
4-IN-1 SCALE

No. 500—Used for weighing samples, for moisture tests, for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weighing mail. Capacity 610 grams, sensitivity rated 1/10 gram divisions, back beam 0 to 500 grams x 25 gram divisions. Also 0 to 100% x 1%, 0 to 17 1/2 x 1/2 oz., 0 to 70 lbs. x 1 lb. div.



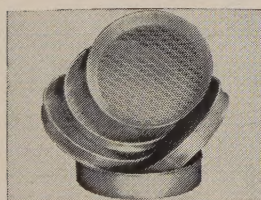
TORSION BALANCE

No. 6200—For quick and accurate grading of wheat, oats, rye, etc. Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Grain Industry, etc. Used for determining test weights, per bushel, for moisture tests, dockages and for damaged kernels.



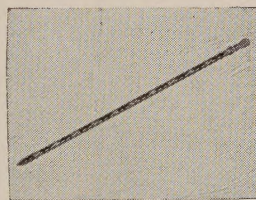
GRAM SCALE

No. 499—For weighing out samples in making moisture tests. Polished, seamless scoop. Capacity 1110 grams. Sensitivity rated 1/10 gram—actual 1/20 gram. Front beam 0 to 10 grams x 1/10 gram div.; Center beam, 0 to 100 grams x 10 gram div.; Back beam 0 to 1000 grams x 100 gram div.



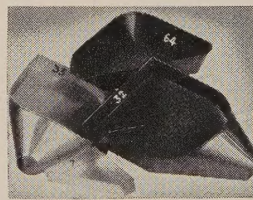
GRAIN DOCKAGE SIEVES

Manufactured to comply with the specifications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Made of No. 20 gauge B & S aluminum, and measures 13 inches in diameter, 1 3/8 inch inside depth, telescoping. Available in Commercial and also Precision grades. Write for list of perforations available.



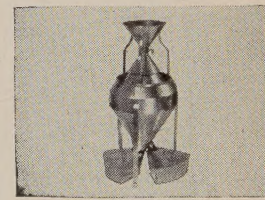
GRAIN PROBES

No. 22-S—The standard probe for sampling grain in railroad cars. 63" Government Special Probe, double tube brass, wooden handle, 1 3/8" outside diameter, 11 openings, extra heavy bronze point with double partitions. We make probes to order. Send us your specifications.



SAMPLE PANS

Used to handle and file samples in the laboratory for grading and testing grain and seed. Constructed for convenient pouring of sample for weighing on scales, making weight per bushel tests, dockage tests, etc. Available in various sizes. Standard in every respect. Write for complete information.



BOERNER SAMPLER

No. 34—Used to reduce the size of a sample of grain containing foreign substances of different specific gravity or size than of the grain with which they are mixed. And at the same time obtain a sample as representative of the original. Made to conform with Government specifications.

COMPLETE STOCK — EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

Used in testing and handling grain, seed, beans, flour, coffee, tobacco, sugar, soap, starch, cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and others. All merchandise fully guaranteed. Write today for your copy of the Seedburo Catalog and Reference Book.

SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

626 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

and troublesome bearings should be overhauled for re-alignment, rebabbiting or replacement with larger bearings if the load is too heavy. Water cooling is not to be tolerated.

Whenever a bearing is found to be in a dangerous condition beyond the power of the oiler to control, and the machine or shaft cannot be disconnected, the house should be shut down, notwithstanding the urgency of any other demands.

The main storage of oils and greases should be outside, but, if inside, should be in an oil room of incombustible construction. Wooden floors or platforms beneath oil drums

in existing rooms should be covered with metal.

Prompt Removal of Dust and Waste Material

SUFFICIENT help should be employed at all times to clear the house daily of the dust and refuse of operation; each spill of grain or grain products should be cleared as soon as the transfer causing it is completed. Screenings should be kept shoveled up and sacked.

Pits about elevator boots should be kept clear of spilled grainstuffs and of dust and dirt. Basements should be kept clear of floor accumulations; and,

in general, there is no reason for permitting floor accumulations exceeding one day's standing in any portion of a plant, nor exceeding an hour or two's standing in any portion where active accumulation is going on (about machines or at spout discharges).

Push brooms of hair or soft fibre are recommended, as they will throw less dust into suspension than ordinary brooms, and are better adapted to sweeping under belts and other machinery. Floor sweeps should be placed in good operating condition, and additional outlets installed where necessary so that all floor levels can be kept clean.

Maintaining Equipment Dust-tight

ALL equipment should be checked over to make it as dust-tight as possible. Any openings such as holes, crevices, or breaks in elevator legs, garners, scales and spouting, permitting unnecessary escape of dust or grain or grain products must be repaired or sealed. All bins and tanks should be provided with dust-tight covers or decks.

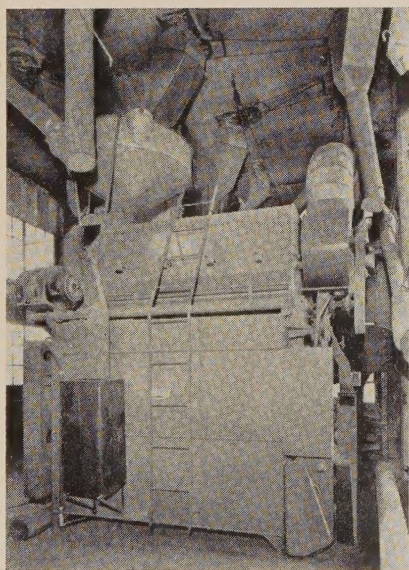
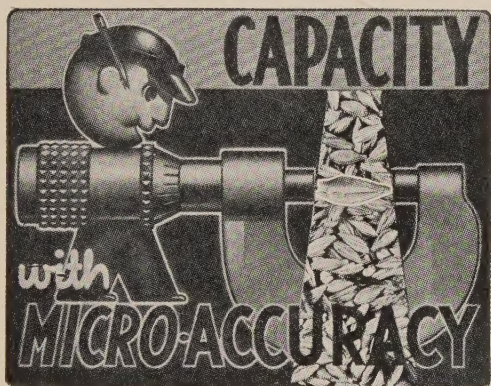
Adequate suction systems (positive air aspiration) or effective vents to the outside should be provided on all bins, tanks, elevator heads, garners and scales. Belt loaders and dischargers, receiving pits, trippers, cleaning machines and similar points where dust is produced should also be equipped with suction connections. Suction systems should be installed in conformity with requirements of the N.F.P.A. special code applicable. Power dust collectors should discharge to an outside detached dust house preferable at least 40 feet distant.

Segregation of Driers and Furnace

GRAIN driers and bleachers should be located in separate fire divisions separated from the elevator or tanks by as much space as possible, and connected only by incombustible spouting and conveyors. All driers and bleachers should be checked constantly to reduce their hazard to a minimum.

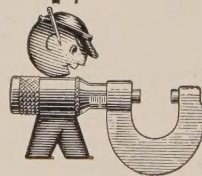
Where operating conditions permit, all grain should be passed through a coarse screen immediately ahead of drier, to remove cobs, paper, sticks, etc. Thorough cleanliness should be maintained in and around drier, by cleaning at frequent intervals, and especially by keeping dust off of steam coils and headers or other hot surfaces.

Rooms or divisions containing direct-fire-heated driers should not communicate with the elevator, and the furnace should have no communication to drier except through duct for products of combustion. Such



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in a
famous
terminal
elevator

The Best LARGE Grain Cleaner



MIKE SAYS:

The Superior Terminal Sixteen is recognized everywhere as the one outstanding machine for those who need large capacity grain cleaning. **TERMINAL ELEVATORS** clean spring wheat, durum, oats, barley, rye—without changing equipment; reduce percentage of spring wheat in long durum. **FLOUR MILL ELEVATORS** remove seeds, oats and long barley from wheat at 1800 bushels per hour. **RICE MILLS** remove hulled rice, cross broken kernels and seeds. **SEED PLANTS** remove dockage from wheat and barley. **OAT CEREAL PLANTS** remove seeds, barley and material shorter than oats from oats. These operations are possible without sacrificing accuracy. Write for details of the T16 SEPARATOR which in one season became the most popular machine with those who must have huge capacity.

SUPERIOR SEPARATOR CO.

St. Louis Park Sta., Minneapolis 16, Minnesota

driers should be equipped with approved automatic temperature controls.

Bleachers are less dangerous where there is abundant provision for cooling the gas from the sulphur furnace, but wherever hot gas is used there is danger from sparks in the grain discharged to the house. This is particularly true where there is wooden shelving or cribbing in the bleaching tower, even though it may be limited to the upper portion of the structure. The use of steam blast with the hot gas does not prevent this in such cases.

Safeguarding Fumigation Processes

FUMIGATION processes and materials should be without fire hazard, or with hazard reduced to an acceptable degree. Under no circumstances should carbon disulphide be used. For safe practices to be followed, the Suggested Good Practices for Fumigation of Grain Storage adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Fire Protection Association should be consulted.

All combustible properties should be equipped with approved lighting protection. Existing equipment should be checked and repaired where necessary. If roof and walls are metal-clad, same may be effectively used as lightning protection, if provided with approved metallic contacts at eaves, and walls are grounded in an approved manner.

Proper Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems

SPRINKLER equipments where installed must be properly maintained. Control valves should be regularly checked, and immediate notification made of valves that are closed or which must be temporarily closed for repairs. Adequate water supplies are vital to the system, and should be kept in service, and conserved solely for fire protection. Sprinkler equipments and water supplies should be protected against freezing.

Protection should be extended to cover all combustible areas. Extra sprinkler heads for replacement purposes should be kept on hand, and alarm devices should be tested weekly. Complete sprinkler supervisory service, such as is offered by approved central station operating companies, is highly desirable.

A complete equipment of water barrels and pails or other suitable fire extinguishing appliances should be provided. (To prevent freezing, calcium chloride in the following ratios should be used: $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per gallon

for 10° below zero; 4 lbs. per gallon for 20° below; or 5 lbs. per gallon for 40° below.)

Barrels for a calcium brine should be tarred or paraffined inside and greased around the top, to keep salts from creeping. Close fitting covers should be provided for all barrels. (Calcium brine does not evaporate or sour.)

There should be barrels at all stairways and approximately one to every 2,500 square feet of floor space, with at least one on each full floor, with three buckets of approved type at each barrel. Special extinguishers

suitable for use on electrical fires should be provided where needed.

Importance of Suitable First Aid Equipment

STANDPIPES and hose systems may be provided instead of extinguishers, or to supplement existing extinguishing appliances. Such hose systems should comply with recognized standards and be carefully maintained. As with sprinkler systems, the water supplies for fire pumps supplying standpipes should be properly maintained, pipe protected from freezing, and adequate care provided

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It will profit YOU to inspect the service records of BLACK REXALL BELTS that have operated on fast-running, heavy-duty terminal legs for 20 YEARS . . . AND MORE!

Send for the list . . . compare . . . then just follow your own good judgment.

No obligation, of course.

Deliveries—Pre-War Promptness

IMPERIAL BELTING CO.

1750 S. KILBOURN

CHICAGO 23

to guarantee against failure when needed. Where fire pumps are the sole supply and are manually controlled, some system of signalling the engine room should be at hand near every hose line.

Fire alarm systems, preferably of the automatic type, should be provided where feasible. Early detection of trouble and an immediate call for assistance may prevent occurrence of a serious loss.

Watchman's service is of prime importance, and should be provided at once if not already established. Watchman's route should be arranged to cover all important sections of the plant. Watchman should use an approved portable recording clock, or report to an approved central station office, and be required to make rounds nights, Sundays, holidays, and at all other times plant is not in operation.

Where necessary, more than one watchman should be maintained to assure thorough coverage and ample time for investigation. They should be carefully instructed regarding location of fire alarm boxes, use of water buckets and extinguishers, function of the sprinkler system, and location of the chief danger spots in the plant.

Fire Brigades

REGULAR employees should be thoroughly drilled in the use of private fire fighting facilities. The pamphlet, containing suggestions of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Organization, Drilling and Equipment of Private Fire Brigades, is made part of this recommendation.

Self-Inspection; Report Form

IN order that owners and managers may be accurately informed at all times as to the protection of their properties, it is essential that responsibility for reporting on conditions be assigned to a single individual in each plant. Signed reports should be filed with the principal office of the company at least once per week on a satisfactory blank.

Experience has shown the great value of frequent self-inspection. If this has not already been made a practice in your plant, it is strongly urged you to do so without delay. In preparing your own inspection blank it is suggested that you embody the general questions of the following form with such modifications or additions as may adapt it more closely to the conditions of your plant.

The inspections should be regular and frequent (at least once a week). The blanks should be filled out by a foreman or some other competent employee. They should receive your *personal examination*, and every defect noted should be *corrected immediately*.

Cleanliness and Order

1. Does the plant receive a thorough sweeping every day?.....

2. Is the accumulation of dirt removed from all beams, braces, steam pipes, benches and corners every day?.....

3. Is the floor sweeping and fan system in perfect working order? If not, state particulars.

4. Are the waste cans properly used and emptied daily?.....

5. If there has been repair work, has all of the refuse been removed?

6. Are the outside premises within 50 feet from all buildings kept entirely clear from litter and rubbish?

7. Has the litter from the cooperage of cars been prevented from accumulating within one hundred feet of our buildings?.....

8. Are the railroad employees maintaining the required cleanliness of the right-of-way adjacent to our property?.....

Douglas



POLICY AND PURPOSE

When grain handlers speak of fumigants it's only natural for them to speak of "TETRA-FUME". The leadership enjoyed by this grain fumigant did not come about by chance. Thirty-one years of research and experience have gone into this product. Douglas Chemical & Supply Company have not permitted changing times or present-day conditions to influence the quality of their products. Today, as always, their one policy and purpose is to produce a fine grain fumigant at a fair price.

Efficient service is brought about by a strategic location in the heart of America and by a modern plant, equipped with the latest and finest machinery. Steady growth and progress are reflected from customers in forty-five states. As the circle of patrons continues to widen, an expression of appreciation for your confidence and good will is in order.

Full details available on fumigation problems.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

BRANCH WAREHOUSES: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA; SPOKANE, WASHINGTON;
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

Condition of Machinery

9. Has there been any heating of bearings?..... If so, state location, cause and correction.....

10. Have there been any blow-outs of electric fuses, or other electrical troubles?..... If so, state particulars.....

11. Have you made sure by *personal examination* that the elevator head and boot pulleys are running true and that all belts and pulleys are free from excessive friction?.....

12. Have there been any chokeups?..... If so, give cause.....

13. Have any fires developed in the drier steam coil room?..... If so, give cause.....

Obedience to Rules

14. Are the employees carefully following your instructions as to proper lubrication?.....

15. Are the rules as to smoking and the disposal of matches being followed?.....

16. Has there been any case of wrapping or hanging electric lamp cords upon nails, upon pipes or in other dangerous places?..... If so, give particulars.....

17. Have oat clippings been burned?.... If so, state reason and place of burning.....

18. Are you certain that the switch engine has not violated rules by entering the track shed, or by pulling fires within 100 feet of our buildings?..... If there have been violations, give particulars.....

19. Has the watchman performed his duties and made full watch reports?.....

20. Has any person been admitted to the premises without authority from the manager?..... If so, give particulars.....

Fire Protection

21. Is every water barrel kept at least three-fourths filled?.....

22. Are there two fire pails at each barrel?.....

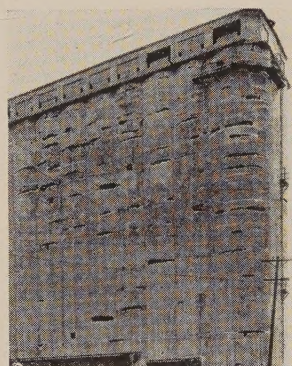
23. Has every chemical extinguisher been recharged within six months?.....

24. Is there a sufficient quantity of good fire hose to reach every part of each floor, coupled to standpipes and having nozzles attached?.....

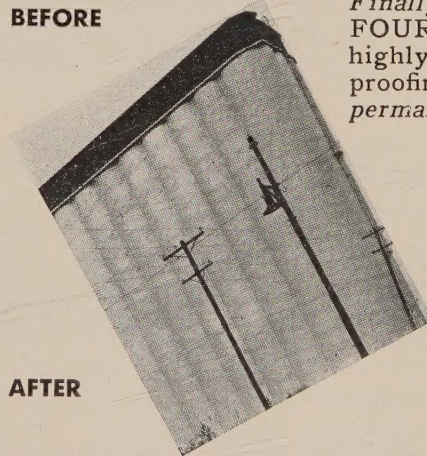
25. What is the date of the last testing of the fire hose?.....

26. Are the hose spanner, fireman's axe and all the other fire-fighting apparatus in the proper order and place?.....

27. Are the fire doors in the proper working condition?.....



BEFORE



AFTER

FOR **MORE** PROTECTION

Elevators take a terrific "spanking" from the elements. Heat, cold . . . contraction, expansion. Cracks develop, water seeps in, steel corrodes, deterioration sets in.

All damage is repaired with reinforced Gunite. Thin surfaces are completely cleaned with sand and then waterblasting. *Finally*, not one, or two, or three, but **FOUR** coats of chemically compounded, highly elastic In-Fil-Tro-Flex weatherproofing are applied . . . all cracks are *permanently* sealed . . . surfaces *remain* water tight, weatherproof.

A B. J. Many job costs more, it's worth more: it lasts longer . . . and that's what counts. Cheap materials and faulty workmanship represent false economy. Profit by this enduring, *four-fold* protection. B. J. Many engineers will inspect your structures and submit cost estimate upon request.

B. J. MANY CO.
30 N. LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Detroit 26, Mich.: 702 Hammond Bldg. Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Life Bldg.
Asbury Park, N. J.: 500 Rona St. New York 17, N. Y.: 3723 Grand Central Terminal
AUTHORIZED AGENTS
Seattle 11, Wash.—Pioneer Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., 901 Fairview Ave., North.
Toronto 10, Ont.—Asphalt Services, Ltd., 366 Adelaide Street, West.
Ft. William, Ont.—Northland Machinery Supply Co., Ltd., 203 Hardisty St.
Winnipeg, Man.—Northland Machinery Supply Company, Limited.

28. Are the alarms to the sprinkler equipment in proper working order?

29. Is the controlling valve to the sprinklers open?.....

30. Have any sprinkler heads corroded, or have any been painted or whitewashed?..... If so, state particulars.....

31. Are there any obstructions to the distribution of water from the sprinkler within twenty-four inches from the ceilings?..... If so, state particulars.....

32. Are there any partitions except where midway between sprinkler

heads?..... If so, state particulars.

33. Have any tables or decks been installed in excess of 4 feet in width? If so, state particulars.....

34. Is it advisable to have an insurance mechanical, electrical or sprinkler expert advise you upon any particulars?.....

Made for the week ending..... 19.....

I certify that the foregoing answers are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Foreman.

"CONTROLLED SMOKING"

Speaking at a joint meeting of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association and the Associated Fire Chiefs of Canada, the president of one of our large Canadian corporations, which incidentally has a very considerable fire and explosion hazard, said that they had found that men who wanted to smoke during plant hours would smoke regardless of the hazard. They had come to the conclusion that provision must be made to allow these men to smoke, and they use what he called a "controlled smoking plan."

Presumably, therefore, this corporation found that it was better to provide a place where men could smoke and where all possible precautions against fire would be taken, rather than to have "bootleg" smoking. I have since been told that other large firms have adopted this general policy.—Morley, in Industrial Accident Prevention Associations' *Memorandum*.

New Industrial Erectors Text

Recently released by The Industrial Erectors, Inc., engineers and machinery erectors of Chicago, is an illuminating brochure illustrating that "the best machinery and equipment will function no better than the skill and workmanship of those who installed it."

Highly specialized, catering particularly to the grain handling and grain processing industry, the illustrated text interestingly delves into the technical aspects of the work so satisfactorily accomplished by these erection specialists.

Millwright work, construction of structural supports, maintenance of mechanical equipment, realignment of present installations, alteration of old installations, reclaiming stored machinery, integrating old machinery and equipment with new, and replacing worn and broken mechanical parts are a few of the other important services available from this well and favorably known concern.

One of the company's vice presidents, Sidney Cole, has accepted a leading role in solving the bulk unloading problem from the redesigning of railroad equipment standpoint in the monthly meetings of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

A copy of the booklet is available by writing the company at 1316 W. Cermak Road, Chicago 8.

Why??

A bigger return on your PRODUCTION DOLLAR can be earned by further mechanizing your RECEIVING, PROCESSING, PRODUCING and WAREHOUSING equipment and machinery.

The designers and manufacturers of materials handling equipment, conveyors, monorail systems, cranes, and special processing and production machinery have found ways to help.



When you have planned your change-over, we can make your production dollar work harder by increasing the WORKING EFFICIENCY of your mechanical installations.

Whether the units to be process or handled be merchandise, materials or power, we have erected the conveyors, hoists, cranes, monorail, transmission, or machinery necessary to handle them.

THE INDUSTRIAL ERECTORS, INC., is the only volume operator that specializes exclusively in mechanical installation, reconversion, and maintenance services that industry can use to advantage.

THE INDUSTRIAL ERECTORS, INC.

Engineers and Machinery Erectors

Office and Shop - - - - 1316 W. Cermak Road
Crane Yard - - - - 1306 W. Cermak Road
Warehouse - - - - 1338 W. Cermak Road

Chicago 8, Illinois

All Phones—SEEley 1677

MANLIFTS ARE EVER-PRESENT SAFETY HAZARD

Says G. H. S. of St. Louis

There is no question about a manlift being a hazardous piece of equipment. A passenger riding on this equipment is not protected from falling materials in a shaftway that may run 100 or 150 feet high. When you stop and think of all the safety devices that are built into an elevator before it passes code inspection, you realize what a chance you must take on a manlift.

However, our company operates dozens of them all over the United States, and while the number of people riding them is relatively low, we have had very few serious accidents on them. In fact, our experience has been quite satisfactory. Manhoists give us a quick way for a man to get from floor to floor without a great deal of waiting, but they should be considered just that and not a material-conveying machine.

Electric Eye-Magnetic Brake Unit Desirable

Our hoists are equipped with all of the approved safety devices, and in addition we have an electric eye stopping contrivance installed on top of the hoist as a secondary over-travel device. This electric eye has two sources of light arranged so that the step in going by only cuts one source at a time, but if anything wider than a step passes through the two beams, it will break them both at once and stop the hoist.

This has to be installed in connection with an electro magnetic brake that will stop the hoist within one foot of travel even with several people on the down side of the belt.

By careful engineering, training of our employees and enforcing safety rules, our experience has been quite satisfactory.

Show City Fathers

Just recently the City of St. Louis has passed a new ordinance on the safety devices necessary for the operation of a hoist in this city, and our Engineering Department was quite helpful in the wording of this ordinance.

Several of these hoists had been installed in garages and other locations in St. Louis, and there were three or four rather serious injuries in a relatively short time that called this to the attention of the city fathers.

They came to our plant to look over our hoists, perhaps with the idea of condemning them in the city, but after

our Engineering Department worked with them and finally persuaded the members of the Committee to ride our hoists, they left with a different feeling, and the ordinance was the result.

A much safer installation would be an automatic elevator with automatic controls from each floor and on the car. Such an installation would give you safe handling of the workers, and also a means of conveying material to the upper parts of the building. A manhoist should not be used for anything except the carrying of passengers and they should not carry any tools or other equipment with them. This is a very hard rule to enforce, but most of our plants successfully do so.

SAFETY FEET

Ladders placed at too wide an angle can cause severe accidents. Recently an engineer descending into the engine room received severe bruises in the sacro-iliac region when the ladder slipped and fell with him.

The primary cause of this accident, however, was failure to provide safety feet that doubtless would have held securely on this particular engine room floor.

Are your ladders equipped with safety feet?

FALL KILLS FLETCHER

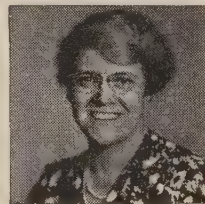
Falling 50 feet to the bottom of the elevator shaft when a cable broke on the lift, George A. Fletcher, 52, died on July 19 as the result of injuries. He had worked for the past 7 years for a St. Joseph, Mo., firm.



UNCLE



AUNT



GRANDMA



GRANDPA



FATHER



MOTHER



BROTHER



SISTER



NEPHEW



NIECE



SON



DAUGHTER



What one gift would please them all?

No matter what their tastes . . . their hobbies . . . their likes or dislikes . . . there's one gift that will please them at Christmas time, each and every one.

That gift is a United States Savings Bond.

This Christmas, put at least one Savings Bond under the tree for someone you love.

Contributed by this magazine in co-operation
with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.



HOW ACCIDENTS ARE INVESTIGATED

By Clarence W. Turning

Here is a mighty effective procedure to follow in investigating accidents. Find out the following: What happened? Why did it happen? How to prevent its recurrence?

Four important steps should be taken immediately after the accident occurs:

1. Have your safety committee or department make an immediate investigation, at the scene of the accident, to get all the facts.

2. Analyze the job carefully later.

3. Make a formal investigation by a special committee composed of the superintendent or his assistant, an observer, and the safety chairman or engineer. The duty of this committee is to assemble all the facts and place responsibility.

4. Recommendations should be made later by the safety committee or department to prevent a recurrence.

Preliminary Investigation (A)

- A. Consult your first-aid records to

determine: What happened? What the employee was doing? Where he was working? And why it happened.

- B. Send your safety man to the scene of the accident; question all the workers in the area, and take pictures of all conditions if you deem this advisable.

- C. Interview the injured man at once if his condition permits, to get his story before he has a chance to change it.

The Intermediate Investigation (B)

- A. Question the injured man again to detect any change in his story.

- B. Make a detailed study of the work-methods of men in similar jobs; and a study of similar equipment.

- C. Study the experience of other companies in similar cases.

- D. Make an investigation of the safety appliances.

- E. Check the safety record of the injured man as well as that of his foreman.

Formal Investigation (C)

- A. Hold a meeting in the front office—to establish in the mind of the employee that management is interested.

- B. This group should be composed of General Superintendent, employee representative, foreman in the same line of work—chosen by the safety man. The safety man assumes the chairmanship, questions the witnesses and then presents the evidence.

Follow-up by the Safety Committee (D)

- A. Reports of the investigation should be sent to the department heads of similar departments.

- B. Submit suggestions to correct similar conditions in other departments.

- C. Publicize report in general.

- D. Study related operations to detect similar hazards that may result in an accident.

- E. Use accident as a subject for discussion in Foremen's meetings.

- F. Publish a special bulletin each month listing all accidents.

- G. Follow-up to see if recommendations have been put into effect.

- H. Carry on an exchange of accident experience with other similar industries.

FALLING WEIGHTS KILL WORKER

Weights in the elevator at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons new \$3,000,000 soybean plant at Belleville, O., fell and crushed Ivan Well, 36, on June 27.

DUAL-CLONE EFFICIENCY IS AVAILABLE ONLY IN DAY DUST COLLECTORS

The patented continuous cyclonic air flow in Dual-Clones, with the internal skimmer arrangement in the outlet stack, produces 2-stage separation and eliminates eddy currents and back pressure.

Made in sizes to meet all requirements. Small sizes with single piece cone, larger sizes, illustrated, prefabricated and nested for compact shipment and easy assembling on the job by bolting companion flanges.

OTHER DAY PRODUCTS

include Tanks in bolted construction, Bins, Hoppers, Leg Boots, Heads and Casings, Metal Mill Spouting, Mill Fittings, Bag Cleaners, Exhaust Fans and Special Products. DAY Engineering Service, with its 65 years of experience, assures greater efficiency, safety and profits in DAY-installed equipment. Write us about your plans for the future—no obligation.

The DAY Company
3 PLANTS for SERVICE and SAVINGS to YOU

In MINNESOTA—Home Office and Plant
814 THIRD AVE. N. E., MINNEAPOLIS 13

In MISSOURI—1820 Harrison St., Kansas City 8

In CANADA—Ft. William, Ont., P. O. Box 70



Safety Study Course

By CLARENCE W. TURNING

In a series of Chapters which will appear in successive issues of GRAIN, authority Clarence W. Turning, who is Safety Contest Director of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, will outline the complete fundamentals for a successful safety program in your plant. Designed for use by Foremen, Plant Safety Committees, or other groups interested in the prevention of accidents in our industry, the material presented culminates several years' effort by this well known author, with the help of the Superintendents' Society's Safety Committee. If the demand warrants, meaning a thousand or more copies, we will reprint this series in booklet form for ready reference and guidance in the future. In the meantime may we suggest that these Chapters be kept intact together.

EDUCATING THE WORKMAN

—THE NEW EMPLOYEE

Lesson No. 4

"No matter how much you have learned about safety, remember the new employee must begin back with the first fundamentals."

One Superintendent states: "Our records disclose that a large majority of our accidents involve employees having less than a year's experience. Our greatest need in this respect has been an intelligent, deliberate and routine method of charting for the new man the safest and quickest route to self-confidence, safety and the acquisition of skill and efficiency.

"It is unfortunate, but true, that industry—despite the tremendous investment it makes in every man it employs—seldom exerts intelligent effort to start the new man off on the right foot. After all, that is when a man is most receptive to good influence. If you are going to teach him to work safely, start on him the very first day he begins to work for you.

"It is easy to teach a new man safe practices if he has not yet learned the dangerous ones, but once he acquires the habit of carelessness—look out! His days as a workman are numbered, and so is your good safety record—if you have one.

"I believe that every Executive and Foreman in industry today should be made acutely aware of the necessity of properly priming the new employee. I am convinced that industry's adoption of such a policy will pay big dividends in greater production and lessened human suffering."

Pre-Placement "Physicals"

Consideration should be given to pre-placement physical examinations, and some investigation should be made of the new employee's past experience—and his past safety record. The facts thus obtained will assist the Superintendent or Foreman in placing the employee on the job for which he is best suited and it will give him some indication as to his need for special training.

New employees should understand that your safety demands start as soon as they apply for a job and end only when they stop working for you. The new man will value safety only if his Foreman impresses him with the need for safety and never relaxes in his efforts to train the employees in safe working methods.

The modern Foreman does not place a new employee on the job with but a few minutes casual instruction. He anticipates all the questions that may arise in their minds and teaches them accordingly. Such a Foreman will go into every detail of the new man's job with him. Knowing the relation of both production and safety to every motion involved in the work, he will train the new man in all the details.

These Basic Steps Effective

The most successful training programs accomplish lasting results with a minimum of expenditure of time and effort by following these basic steps:

1. Prepare the job. Provide the necessary tools, guards and safety equipment, and plan what you are going to tell the new man.
2. Tell him, and show him how to do the job, stressing safety.
3. Let him try it, and watch him. A "pat on the back" at this point may work wonders.
4. Follow up, and check frequently. Stop unsafe practices before they develop into bad habits.

The new worker should be impressed by interviews with his Superintendent, Personnel Director (or the man who handles such work in connection with other duties), and Department head. Each must have a specific field to handle with him, specific ideas to implant and specific impressions to leave.

It is also important that fellow workers develop, by every means in their power, a feeling of good will and good fellowship that will inspire the new man at the gate and follow him wherever he may go in the plant.

You can get a recruit steamed up on safety by making it obvious to him that he is most fortunate in having landed among good friends and in the midst of a hotbed of safety enthusiasm. Fellow workers are the ones who must make it natural, pleasant and interesting for the new man to line up and remain lined up for safety.

Teach New Man To Ask

See that a safety message reaches the new man every morning.

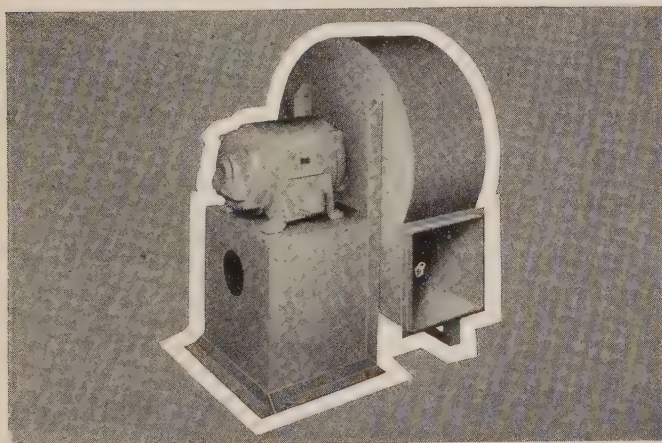
The Daily Safety Reminders for each day of the year, which we have made available for you, may answer this purpose.

Don't overlook his particular need for help when tackling new or dangerous jobs, and when a man is assigned to another shift or job, or his employment conditions are altered in any way, new hazards may be set up and the new man must be warned accordingly.

Don't forget the necessity for frequent repetition of instructions and warnings. The new man should be taught to ask rather than to "take a chance"!

The most powerful instrument in protecting the new worker is GOOD EXAMPLE. Don't overlook the evil effects of bad example, especially by supervisors and old timers.

This subject was very well summarized in a bulletin issued by the Detroit Industrial Safety Council from which we quote the following:



Improved designs of all types for every
ELEVATOR AND MILL SERVICE

GENERAL

Steel Plate Blowers and Exhausters—

For air moving material handling.

Disc and Propeller Fans—

For ventilation and dust disposal.

Industrial Vacuum Cleaners—

For dust and spillage pick-up.

Roof Ventilators—

In rotary and stationary styles.

GENERAL BLOWER CO.

Engineers and Manufacturers

Factory Offices
8604 Ferris Ave.
MORTON GROVE, ILL.

District Sales
506 N. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

1. Make the new men feel at home. Introduce them to the men with whom they will work. Encourage them to come to you for any advice or information they may need.

2. Point out the accident hazards. Sell them on the idea of wearing safety clothing and safety shoes. Explain that they should get first-aid each time they are injured no matter how trivial the injury may seem.

3. Explain how the job is performed. Have them demonstrate to make sure they understand. Stay with them long enough to see that they are catching the knack of the job.

4. Assign an experienced man to work with each amateur.

5. Don't expect the new man to assimilate too much information in one dose. Spend some time with him each day. Tell him about organization activities. Explain company policies. Encourage him to make suggestions for improving the job.

6. Don't forget that an old man on a new job is in a sense a "new" man. He needs help too!

Retraining Transferred and Rehired Employees

1. Do not rehire employees who have not in the past measured up to standard.

2. Do not transfer an employee who is not making good in one department to another department unless you feel sure that he is a square peg in a round hole.

3. Rehired employees should by all means be given as much training as is necessary to enable them to tackle the new job.

4. See that safe practice procedures are followed on all job training programs and also on the job.

5. Safety training must be done over a long period if you are to have a successful or good accident experience.

SAFETY COMMITTEES

Lesson No. 5

Human ingenuity has invented many forms of motion. You can take your choice as to whether you walk from place to place, whether you use a bicycle, an auto, street car or bus. Any of these means of locomotion will get you some place. However if you step on a merry-go-round you will get motion without progress—you just go 'round-and-'round and get off at the same place you got on.

Some Safety Committees are like that! They meet and go through the motions of disposing of the business at hand. They make little progress. And the reason they make little or no progress is that the Foremen and the men in the plant are not SOLD on the safety committee idea.

Help make your Safety Committee a valuable asset to the progress of this work by taking an active interest in it. Make a careful record of the items you see during the month that should be brought before the committee when they do meet. Ask each of your men to call to your attention any item that should be presented before the committee.

Committees do not stagnate because of over-work, but they do languish when this, that or the other

matter, which calls for attention, is not brought up at the committee meetings. Your committee was organized for constructive WORK. By keeping them at work they will be a big help to your safety efforts.

PLANT INSPECTION COMMITTEES

When workmen go out into their own plant and begin to look for ways in which men may be injured they discover for themselves what a small proportion of the accidents can be prevented by any expenditure of money on the part of the company—but what a large per cent are due to ignorance and thoughtlessness of the men on the job.

Members of such a committee should serve two or three months. By changing the members frequently a larger number of men can be given this valuable experience each year, however, don't change the entire committee at once. Always retain one or two more experienced men.

Workmen's inspection committees should make regular inspections on company time at least once a month. The inspections should cover safe-guarding, safe practices, fire, cleanliness, orderliness, and all the conditions pertaining to the health and welfare of the men. The following are useful suggestions for making such inspections:

Follow the oiler. He must oil every bearing in the plant. Can the oiler reach each bearing safely? Is his route a safe one?

Ask yourself: "Can an accident occur here?" Not, "Has an accident occurred here?"

It has been demonstrated that practically every machine or building hazard can be efficiently guarded without interference with the work.

Inspect out of the way places. Many men are injured in places where "nobody goes."

Conditions on docks, yards, roadways and passageways are ever changing. Inspect for dangerous piles, defective floors, protruding nails, and objects over which men may stumble and fall.

THE A B C's

Always Be Careful.
Don't Ever Forget
Good Housekeeping Is Justified.
Keep Loose Materials
Neatly On Piles.
Quick Reasoning Some Times
Undoes Valuable Work.
X-pose Yourself Z'never!

—L. J. Collins, Spencer Kellogg
& Sons.

ANOTHER FUMIGATOR DIES

John Cavanaugh, employed by a commercial fumigating firm of Philadelphia, was killed from the effects of the fumigating gas he used in a New York state flour mill. A second man recovered.

ENJOY RECEIVING IT

Here, at Buffalo, the boys say they are very interested in GRAIN whenever it arrives.—Harold K. Vantine, Cargill, Inc.

Weak links in chains, or broken strands in cables, have caused many deaths. Chains and cables used for lifting and carrying loads should receive special attention.

A guard, no matter how well designed, if not in place will not prevent accidents! The committee should see that guards are used. Particularly watch adjustable guards on such machines as saws, joiners, shaper, grinding wheels, etc.

Look for dangerous practices. A great majority of accidents are due to carelessness, recklessness and ignorance.

Four big causes of accidents are: Men falling from high places, objects falling on men, men dropping things, handling tools.

Watch for torn or loose clothing, flopping blouses and flying neckties, viz., anything which may catch in machinery.

Try to detect slight cuts, scratches and bruises or burns which are not being properly cared for. They may cause infection. Almost all infections are the result of neglecting small injuries.

All reports of the committee should be made in writing and should be submitted to the Foreman or Superintendent. Verbal reports may be made from day to day on points which need immediate attention, but these suggestions should be included later with the regular written reports. The committeemen should be especially urged to look for dangerous practices and should be authorized to warn any man found violating Safety Rules.

Safety Inspection Check List

If you do not already have a form for the use of your inspection committee giving a detailed list of the items that should have attention by them, it is suggested that a form be prepared to fit conditions in your plant. (A general outline can be obtained from us which may help you in preparing your forms.)



Design Research

... THE MAIN FACTOR THAT HAS MADE "Nu-Hy"
THE MOST EFFICIENT BUCKET FOR GRAIN AND
GRANULAR MATERIALS

The scientifically positioned high lip enables bigger, smoother pick-ups—retaining the load and eliminating premature discharge over head pulley.

The high, curved sides conform to the bottom of the preceding bucket thus "loss gaps" on the belt are done away with. Grain is discharged clean—no back legging—the scientific shape of the bucket front accomplishes this. Indented bolt holes prevent hinging action over pulleys, improve traction; lock nuts are not needed.



Patented

By

INSTALLING



—you can increase your leg capacity up to 100%. Before building new or altering your present elevator legs, let us make a studied analysis of your operations and submit our recommendations. No obligation is incurred.

Screw Conveyor Corporation

707 HOFFMAN ST. HAMMOND, IND.

ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Write for capacity analysis Form No. 76 which will give us the facts we need.

NORTH MEETS SOUTH; GETS THAWED OUT



With the wintry breezes blowing the mercury in the Fort William thermometers down to the vanishing point, but with the sun shining serenely o'er the famous Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans, what could be more warming than to leave the colder climes for a warming visit with good friends in the South?

At least our "society" reporter just acquired the above picture, taken in the "500 Club" during Mardi Gras week in New Orleans, showing, left to right, Bart Pow of Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Fort William, a past SOGES president; Mrs. Pow's sister, Elizabeth "Pat" Patrick of Squita Monica, Calif.; Mrs. R. B. (Molly) Pow; Mrs. C. J. (Gladys) Winters, and Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, SOGES director.

Needless to say the Pows and the Winters talked "it" all over again at the Cedar Rapids SOGES convention.

MEYER SUCCEEDS EVANS

I have resigned my position as Superintendent of the Evans Elevator Co. plant, and Mr. John Meyer will be my successor. At present I am spending most of my time at the plant, assisting Mr. Meyer as best I can in familiarizing himself with the set-up here.

Believe Mr. Meyer is interested in becoming a member of the Superintendents' Society, and hope and believe he will shortly join the Chicago Chapter. He is an ex-marine, not home long after 40 months in the Pacific. He comes highly recommended, has excellent mechanical ability in addition, and I feel he will do much toward improving this plant to greater efficiency.

Am not intending to retire, and will keep in touch with all my good friends in SOGES.—Earl R. Evans, Campaign, Ill.

BURNS SUCCEEDS ROSS

Mr. L. H. Burns succeeds Mr. Alex Ross as Superintendent of the National Harbours Board Elevator at Halifax, N. S. Mr. Ross was transferred to Prescott, Ont.—R. W. Hendry, Port Manager.

INTERESTED IN SUCTION

We are very interested in the possibility of installing suction unloading equipment for the unloading of cars, and would like to know whether any further developments have been made since those mentioned in the speech of Mr. Herbert C. Brand, SOGES president, published in a recent issue.—Conrad Erickson, Superintendent, Three Rivers (Que.) Grain & Elevator Co., Ltd.

[Ed.: There are no new developments to report, other than that one large corn refinery recently tore out a pneumatic installation. Research work is continuing as previously announced.]

RECKER HELPS SON

A card from William Recker, formerly Elevator Superintendent for H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit maltsters, before he severed that connection, states that he has been helping his son on his large fruit farm. The card comes from Sutton's Bay, Mich., and reads: "My son sure has plenty of trees." Mr. Recker is a charter SOGES member.

MOVEMENT SPURTS AHEAD

Carloadings of grain and grain products have of late taken their seasonal upturn, and were for the weeks ending:

	1946	1945	1944
July 13	59,027	65,645	62,536
July 6	46,472	54,932	57,120
June 29	48,399	62,385	58,600
June 22	45,328	56,873	53,333
June 15	45,538	52,921	45,329

Despite the critical car shortage, loadings of grain and grain products are running very close to those of the past two years, and were: 1,274,123 for '46, or just 6.6% under the 1,364,054 cars shipped during the corresponding period in 1945, and but 4.1% under the 1,329,059 cars forwarded during the first 28 weeks of 1944.

FLOUR PRODUCTION SLUMPS; 239 MILLS GRIND 87%

During May, 1,107 mills ground but 36,220,000 bu wheat into flour, compared with 42,745,000 bu ground by 1,098 mills the month before, and 54,541,000 bu ground by 1,031 mills the year previous.

According to the Department of Commerce these reporting mills account for 98% of the flour produced annually. Of the 1,107 mills reporting, 239 of them with 1,201 sacks capacity and over ground 31,635,000 bu wheat, or 87.3% of the total.

CORN GRIND SLUMPS

During June the 11 corn refiners ground 8,057,900 bu corn for domestic consumption, reflecting depleted corn supplies.

CAR SPOTTERS or PULLERS

LINK-BELT and Stephens-Adamson Car Pullers
5 H.P. and 10 H.P. Sizes. Motorized

Also, repairs, rope, cables and sheaves

J. C. KINTZ CO.

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CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

TOM O'BRIEN DIES

Thomas C. O'Brien, vice president of the Superior Grain Corp., Buffalo, died after a brief illness on July 8. At the time of his demise he was a director and vice president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange. At one time he headed that institution.

Commencing his career with the Husted Milling Co. of Buffalo, he became assistant superintendent in 1913. When the plant was destroyed by a dust explosion, he moved to Jersey City, N. J., to assume the superintendency of the Erie Grain Elevator there. He later became manager. He was largely responsible for allocating elevator space for grain moving through Buffalo during the war as chairman of the Lower Lakes Grain Committee for the War Food Administration.

Armour Grain Co., Williamson Forwarding Co., Abell Forwarding Co., Superior Elevator & Forwarding Co., and Dakota and Great Eastern Elevators are other concerns with which he was connected. He was an associate of Charles M. Kennedy in the operation of the Canadian Pool Elevator when he died at the age of 58.

Well known in grain trade circles throughout the country, Tom learned the business from his father, Thomas J. O'Brien, president of the Marine Forwarding Co. of Buffalo, his native city.

The Navy awarded him a merited citation for his assistance in recruiting men during the war. In addition to being one of Buffalo's foremost grain trade leaders and an outstanding national figure, he attained repute from his frequent appearances in Washington, where he testified on grain matters before the I.C.C. He was a director of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Association, chairman of the Elevator Managers' Committee, and an active member and supporter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. He was the Buffalo Propeller Club's original vice president.

Surviving Mr. O'Brien are his wi-

dow, three sons, two daughters, two brothers, and three sisters.

ED ODELL RETIRES

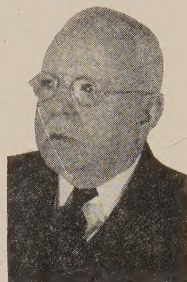
Edward I. Odell announced his retirement from active participation in the grain industry, effective July 1.

"Ed," as he is so widely known throughout the country, started with the O'Neil Grain Company in Chicago back in 1896. By diligent application to the duties and assignments given him, success came to him early in life, and he became firmly entrenched in the industry. So it was not surprising that, when the Peavey interests of Minneapolis took over the O'Neil Grain Company, Ed Odell became Assistant Superintendent.

In 1907, he went to Kansas City with the Rosenbaum Grain Company as Superintendent of the Rock Island Elevator. And when Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company followed Rosenbaum in the management of the Rock Island Elevator, Ed was naturally retained in his post. There he served for 18 years, and the stories he tells of those early days are mighty well worth listening to.

In 1925, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company moved to the Santa Fe's Elevator "A," and naturally Ed moved with them. There, for 21 years, he handled his post as only one with a deep sense of responsibility and a keen understanding of human values could do. His many contributions to the betterment of grain handling was, and is, of inestimable value to us all.

Mr. Odell has been succeeded at the Santa Fe by his son, Edward L. Odell. Young Odell started working for Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company in 1931, and has filled various positions with complete satisfaction. He now becomes Superintendent with all the good wishes of our



Kansas City Chapter.—George Spafford, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City SOGES Chapter Secretary.

TO HEAD OPERATIONS

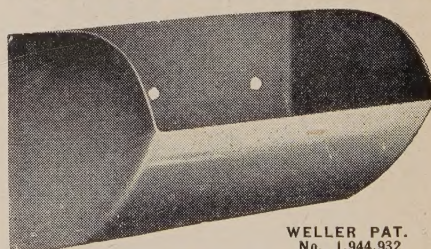
Leo T. Murphy, formerly Plant Manager for Allied Mills, Inc., at Omaha, is now Vice President in charge of the company's plant operations. He will make his headquarters hereafter in Chicago.

Shortly after the close of World War I, Mr. Murphy joined the American Milling Co. at Peoria, predecessor of Allied Mills, Inc. He has been with the firm ever since, having been placed in charge of the large soybean, feed, and alfalfa plants in Omaha, and the dehydrating and sun-cured alfalfa plants throughout Nebraska in 1930. He is the immediate past president of the American Dehydrators Ass'n, as well as a director thereof.

FISHER NAMED VICE PRES.

Sylvester L. Fisher, Manager of the grain buying department of Schenley Distilleries, Inc., Cincinnati, has been named Vice President. In addition to grain purchases, he will continue to have supervision of the development and distribution of feed by-products and operation of the company's animal and poultry laboratory for constant experimental study of nutritive values, processing, etc.

Prior to joining the Schenley organization, Mr. Fisher was Vice President of Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis. A combat veteran of World War I, he also served under Herbert Hoover in work of the food relief commission in Europe following the conflict.



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SLIM VISITS PERCY

Pictured at the right is Frank E. "Slim" Carlson of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n of Chicago, visiting Percy C. Poulton of N. M. Patterson & Co. Ltd., of Fort William, at the latter's summer home—far removed from the hustle and bustle of the world's grain storage capitol, nestled beneath sky-reaching timber on the shores of a private lake.

Snapped in mid-summer when many were sweltering, a warming fire is visible in this view which was taken



from the far end of Percy's spacious 16'x30' living room. In addition to wearing his coat, Slim, unused to the rigors of such summer weather, is bending every effort to keep warm with some hot concoction particularly suitable for this purpose. According to reports, Slim slept between four mattresses to keep warm, as two wouldn't cover the subject.

THOMS SPOT DELIGHTFUL

While on vacation, I called on Harry Thoms. Harry, it will be remembered, was general convention chairman of the SOGES convention in Milwaukee several years ago, and before his retirement (because of ill health) he was Superintendent of Stratton Grain Co.'s Kinnickinnic Elevator there.

Harry really has a swell spot north of Eagle River, Wis. Both he and Mrs. Thoms seem very well and happy. Evidently his physical condition has improved a lot. Believe Harry was an SOGES Director for a number of years, wasn't he?—Harold C. Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill., President SOGES.

THEY MEET AGAIN

Leonard and Mrs. Danielson of Chicago spent a pleasant vacation in and around Fort William and Port Arthur. Persuaded at the Cedar Rapids SOGES convention to come "drop a hook" in their waters, Leonard has not revealed his luck on this score

to anyone to date. Appearances would indicate that the Danielsons were so royally entertained by their friends in the twin ports that the matter of fishing was perhaps lost sight of.

Leonard is associated with Arcady Farms Milling Co., large Chicago feed manufacturers, and is an officer of the Chicago SOGES Chapter.

CHICAGO CALLERS

Recent callers in Chicago included: Orland Lehnus, Rosenbaum Brothers, Morris, Ill.; James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., Minneapolis; Jim Kier, National Milling Division of National Biscuit Co., Toledo; Ingram Richardson, Richardson Scale Co., Clifton, N. J.; Charles J. Winters, Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans; Ralph Martin, Cook Chemical Co., Kansas City; Jake Kintz, J. C. Kintz Co., Cedar Rapids; Ernie Granzow, The Day Co., Minneapolis, and Frank Blodgett, The Weevil-Cide Co., Kansas City.

ONSTAD REJOINS STEWART

Henry G. Onstad has succeeded Milton E. Crosby as president of James Stewart Corporation, Chicago, grain handling and processing plant designers, engineers and contractors.

Formerly president of the company, Mr. Onstad resigned in 1938 to conduct his own engineering and construction company, later joining the Norris Grain Company's Chicago staff when construction materials became unobtainable.



A. B. Cromer, who has been associated with the company for many years as Secretary-Treasurer, will hereafter serve as Vice President and Treasurer, and H. W. George, previously Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, becomes Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Onstad has had many years of experience in the design and construction of grain handling and processing plants throughout the world, having to his personal credit many of the largest and most modern plants in existence. An active member of the SOGES, he has served as a Director of the Chicago Chapter and headed many important committee activities for which he was well qualified. His many friends will welcome his return to this important and well-deserved post.



Weevil-Cide SPLITTERS

NO RUDE AWAKENING

Another reason why romance lasted longer in the old days was that the bride looked much the same after washing her face.

* * *

ALL BARGAINS, TOO?

"Brothahs an' sistahs," intoned the visiting reverend, "Ah got wif me \$1, \$2 and \$5 sermons. . . . De deacons will now pass de plate so's Ah kin see which talk yo' craves."

* * *

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

Daughter: But, Mother, he says he loves me.

Mother: All men say that kind of thing.

Daughter: But not to me, Mother.

* * *

WHAT PRECAUTIONS!

Husband: My wife's scared to death someone is going to steal her clothes.

Friend: Doesn't she have them insured?

Husband: She does better than that. She has a guy to watch them. I found him in the clothes closet last night.

* * *

SUSPICIOUS DOUBLE-TALK

"Your husband looks like a brilliant man. . . . I'll bet he knows everything."

"Don't be silly—he doesn't suspect a thing."

* * *

PERFECTLY FUTILE

A very small boy came home dejectedly from his first day at school.

"Ain't goin' tomorra," he muttered. "And why not?" his mother asked. "Well, I can't read and I can't write and they won't let me talk,—so what's the use?"



WHAT A SURPRISE

"What is your name, please?" asked the precinct worker.

"Maggie Dugan."

"And your husband's name?"

"Dugan, like my own."

"But what is his full name?"

"Well, when he's full he thinks he is Jack Dempsey; but when I take him in hand he's still Dugan."

* * *

At a Negro wedding, when the clergyman read the words "Love, honor, and obey," the bridegroom interrupted, and said "Read that again, sah!

"Read it once mo' so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'. . . . I'se been married befo'."

* * *

COOPERATIVE ANYHOW

Mrs. Brown fired her maid and hired a new one the same day. The new maid answered the door bell when Mr. Brown came home that evening. Handing her a bunch of roses, the husband said, "Please give these to Mrs. Brown and tell her I want to see her."

"Okay," said the maid, "but you

better make it snappy because she expects the old man home any minute now."

* * *

GOOD CURE FOR SNORING

Snoring can be cured by offering the offender good advice, cooperation, and kindness—and by stuffing an old sock in his mouth.

* * *

SHE KNEW

"Why does your husband stick his hand out when he's driving?"

"The worm's getting ready to turn."

* * *

FLATTERING SUGGESTION

Jim: "I think I'll give my girl my photograph for her birthday."

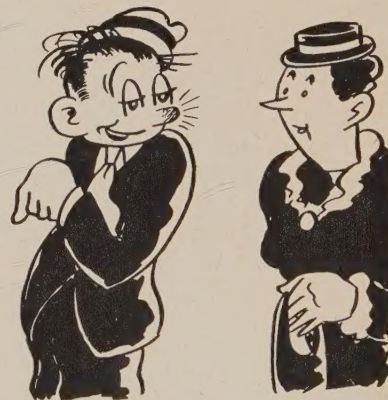
Tom: "Listen, Bud, you oughta have it made into a jig-saw puzzle so she can get used to its gradually."

* * *

WHAT NEXT?

"I'm sorry," said the elevator girl. "Did I stop too quickly?"

"Oh, no," said the disgruntled passenger. "I always wear my pants down around my ankles."



GETTING NO PLACE FAST

Reformer—Young man, don't you realize that you'll never get anywhere by drinking?

Stewed—Ain't it the truth! I started home from this corner five times already.



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